



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

A BIG JOB AHEAD

A public opinion survey made among Chilean college students came up with these disturbing results: Even though half of the students questioned said they do not believe the anti-American charges made by Russia, an equal number of youths expressed disbelief in our country's statements on global affairs.

The poll shows that the young people of Chile apparently feel we are just as unreliable as the Russians when it comes to telling the truth about our foreign policy objectives. It is another indication that we have a really big job ahead in striving for "good neighbor" ties with a number of the nations to the south of us.

THEY SAY "NO" TO CUBA

A majority of the Latin American countries, meanwhile, say they will turn down Cuba's invitation to attend a global meeting of underdeveloped lands scheduled for next fall. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro called for such a parley not long ago for the stated purpose of getting all these lands to join forces against their poverty.

It is widely believed that Mr. Castro plans to use the conference as a platform for attacks on the United States. That's why many of our Latin American friends don't plan to attend the meeting.

HARMFUL PESTS BEWARE!

Man has a new weapon in the age-old battle against crop-destroying insects. It is an insecticide, extensively tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that destroys harmful pests and spares creatures beneficial to mankind. The chemical, which is expected to go on the market this fall, has been found to be harmless to man and animals as well as to such useful insects as bees, but it quickly kills crop-destroying pests.

VISITOR FROM SPAIN

As we report in the main article on Spain, that country's Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella will visit the United States later this week. Appointed to his present post in 1957, the Spanish Foreign Minister has long favored closer ties between his country and the United States.



Spanish Ambassador
Fernando
Castiella

Mr. Castiella, who is 52, is well known at home as a teacher and writer, as well as a diplomat. He taught international law and other subjects at leading Spanish universities, and has written several books on diplomacy and global political problems. Before taking over his present post, he served as ambassador to Peru.



STUDENTS on lawn of modern high school. Steadily increasing enrollments have kept debate alive on the question of more federal aid for education.

Clash Over School Aid

Should Congress Provide a Large Increase in Federal Payments to States for Educational Purposes?

SHOULD there be a substantial increase in the amount of aid that the U. S. government gives to public schools? This is a subject of bitter dispute in Congress and elsewhere.

Spending on America's public elementary and high schools in the current year is expected to reach 15.5 billion dollars. Uncle Sam furnishes between 3% and 4% of the total.

A bill approved by the Senate last month would boost the federal share. It would give the states an additional 1.8 billion dollars in U. S. funds over a 2-year period. This measure differs a great deal from some other congressional bills on the same subject—especially those which include the Eisenhower Administration's plans.

There are, in other words, several sides to the disagreement over federal aid for schools. Numerous lawmakers oppose any new legislation for this purpose. Others, while hoping to boost the central government's school outlay, clash on specific policies.

What are some ways in which schools already receive help from the national government?

Over a long period of years, states and communities have received federal money to help finance vocational

training in such fields as agriculture, home economics, and mechanical work.

The U. S. government also helps to pay for school-lunch programs, and certain food items from government-held surpluses are made available to school cafeterias and lunchrooms.

Uncle Sam provides funds to help build new schools in towns that have experienced rapid growth because of nearby defense plants, military bases, or federal offices. Recent outlays for this purpose have totaled well over \$200,000,000 yearly.

A number of college scholarships are granted through the National Science Foundation, and various federal agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission furnish money to universities for special research projects.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 authorizes federal loans to colleges and universities which, in turn, lend money to students who need financial aid. "During the current school year," says President Eisenhower, "more than 100,000 students from 1,368 colleges . . . are expected to borrow" under this program.

Furthermore, the Defense Education Act provides assistance for advanced students who plan to become

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Spanish Minister To Be Welcomed

Relations Between U. S. and Government of Franco Are Improving

IN the blue skies over Madrid, capital of Spain, U. S. jet bombers are common sights as they carry out training missions. Farther north—at Saragossa—all-weather fighter planes of the U. S. Air Force stand on the runways, ready for action. At the southern port of Cadiz, gray vessels of the U. S. Navy ride at anchor.

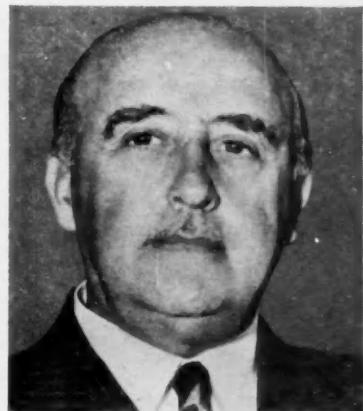
Spain is today assuming increasing importance in America's defense plans. Our government has spent more than \$400,000,000 to construct a network of U. S. air and naval bases, pipelines, and radar and supply installations in this ancient European country.

Defense matters will probably be the main topic of discussion when Fernando Maria Castiella, Foreign Minister of Spain, sits down with U. S. officials in Washington this week. He is scheduled to arrive in the nation's capital on March 22. His visit—the first by a high-ranking Spanish official to the United States in many years—marks a further extension of friendly relations between our country and Spain, following a long period of coolness.

Mr. Castiella may request speedier delivery of American-made equipment for his country's armed forces. He may also exchange views with State Department officials on the touchy problem of Spanish bases for West German troops. Still another topic for discussion may be whether an effort should be made at this time to admit Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Sunny peninsula. Lying in Europe's southwestern corner, Spain—together with Portugal and the tiny British possession of Gibraltar—occupies the sunny Iberian Peninsula. The Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean flank the peninsula, which is sealed off

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FRANCISCO FRANCO of Spain

Clash on Schools

(Continued from page 1)

college instructors. It also authorizes federal grants to help the states work out plans for school improvement.

According to President Eisenhower's latest budget message, U. S. expenses listed as *primarily* for "promotion of education" this year total \$549,000,000.

What new U. S. school-aid programs are now being considered and debated?

• One is the bill which the Senate approved on February 4. This measure, if it is finally enacted, will furnish almost \$917,000,000 annually for the next 2 years—in addition to the amounts provided by laws already in operation. The new funds can be used either for school construction, for teachers' salaries, or for both. Money will be allotted among states and territorial possessions on the basis of (1) school-age population, (2) financial need, and (3) the amount of effort that a state is making to take care of its own school requirements.

States with comparatively low average incomes will receive larger payments per student than will the relatively prosperous ones.

During the second year of the program, states must themselves put up specific sums of money in order to obtain federal grants. Wealthy states will need to contribute more, in proportion to the U. S. payments, than will those where average individual incomes are low.

In a final roll-call vote, this measure was favored by 42 Democrats and 9 Republicans, opposed by 12 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

• In the House of Representatives, as we go to press, the Education and Labor Committee is studying a Democratic bill that differs a great deal from the one recently passed in the Senate. For example, it carries no provision for teachers' salaries.

The House program would run for 3 years instead of 2 (as in the Senate bill), but total yearly federal outlays would be limited to \$325,000,000 instead of the Senate-approved \$917,000,000. There are certain other differences.

In general, though, it can be said that numerous Democratic congressmen do support measures which, over the next 2 or 3 years, would offer the states comparatively large federal payments for education.

• The Eisenhower Administration seeks a different type of program—one that calls for *smaller* federal contributions, spread out over a *longer* period. Here is the plan favored by Mr. Eisenhower and many Republicans in Congress:

Within the next 5 years, local school districts could borrow 3 billion dollars for construction of classrooms, etc. This borrowing would be accomplished through the sale of bonds to banks and other investors. The debts thus created would in most instances be paid back by the federal and state governments, on a 50-50 basis, over a 20-to-30 year period.

The Eisenhower plan includes federal aid for school construction *only*, and *not* for payment of teachers' salaries.

Several major points of disagreement, in connection with these various plans, are being widely debated.



TEACHER AND STUDENTS keeping up with national and world events in an American government class

First, should there be any new federal aid program at all?

Many people say *No*, and offer the following arguments in support of their position:

"Supposedly, the plans now under consideration are for 'temporary' federal aid programs. But experience shows that such undertakings are never temporary. Additional U. S. contributions would, in all probability, be sought later.

"Eventually, federal aid would draw our school systems under the control of the central government. States and communities would be required to meet an ever-growing list of conditions in order to receive U. S. funds. This is a situation we must avoid. Schools must be financed and controlled at the state and local level, so that their activities can be kept properly adapted to local conditions.

"What America needs, at present, is a big effort to cut down on federal spending and taxation. If *national* taxes are trimmed, the *state and local* governments can more easily obtain revenue from their people for schools and other purposes.

"Though the Eisenhower Administration is seeking a federal aid measure, the President has consistently taken the position that education is 'essentially a local and personal responsibility.'

"Regardless of what many people would have us believe, there is no great 'emergency' in U. S. education today. Certain reports on 'classroom shortages,' for example, are greatly exaggerated.

"In general, state and local governments are doing a good job of meet-

ing educational requirements. The nation as a whole is spending 167% more on public elementary and high schools now than it was spending 10 years ago. Enrollment, meanwhile, has increased by only 41%.

"It is true that schools in certain localities are neglected. But if a state or community is unwilling to take proper care of its own school requirements, then it doesn't deserve help from taxpayers elsewhere."

Citizens who advocate a new federal aid program of one kind or another reply as follows:

"Nobody is arguing that the national government ought to relieve the states and the local districts of their school responsibilities. All the federal aid plans now under consideration would require the states or communities to continue carrying the major part of the financial burden for education, even though they would be receiving additional U. S. funds.

"There is urgent need for increased spending on schools. Look at the shortage of buildings, for example. Our nation fell behind on school construction during the depression of the 1930's and during World War II. It still hasn't caught up.

"The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare now reports a shortage of 132,400 classrooms in public elementary and high schools. New classrooms are being provided at a rate of about 70,000 per year, but this is scarcely more than enough to keep us abreast of *new* needs as they arise.

"Education is a *national* problem as well as a local one. Poor schools, wherever they exist, weaken the country as a whole. Some of our less

prosperous states and communities find it almost impossible to raise enough money for the schools they need. Such localities should receive outside help.

"Federal aid could also be used to good advantage in some of the more prosperous states, whose school populations are growing rapidly. Educational officials in certain of these states argue that it is much harder for their governments to raise revenue than for Uncle Sam to do so.

"It is not true that U. S. aid would cause the schools to be dominated by our central government. Various federal aid programs have already been in effect for a number of years without contributing to any such result. In these programs, the central government's role is to grant money for specific purposes. State and community officials manage the actual spending. The same would be true under the proposed school-aid measures."

If a federal aid program is adopted, should it provide money to help with teachers' salaries as well as with school construction?

The National Education Association and certain other groups say *Yes*, and present the following arguments:

"This year, the average salary for public elementary and high school teachers is \$5,025. Many workers receive higher incomes in occupations that require no more skill and training—or perhaps *less* skill and training—than a teacher needs.

"Instructors' salaries must be increased, so that capable young people will be attracted to this vital profession in larger numbers, and so that

first-raters who are now teaching will continue. There is no compelling reason why federal aid money shouldn't be made available for such purposes."

Opponents of this viewpoint include President Eisenhower. When asked what he thought about the spending of U. S. aid funds on teachers' salaries, he replied: "I do not believe the federal government ought to be in the business of paying a local official."

Other people who feel the same way contend that a U. S. aid program might be more likely to exert influence on local school policies if it involved money for teachers' salaries than if it simply provided funds for school construction.

It is also argued that if public schools received such help—while private institutions did not—the private schools would be placed at too great a disadvantage in competing for the services of top-quality teachers.

Many Democratic leaders favor outright federal grants to the states for school purposes. President Eisenhower wants a long-term program under which the U. S. government would help repay money borrowed by local districts. Which plan is preferable?

Eisenhower supporters say: "The federal government is already carrying a tremendous financial burden—spending at a yearly rate of almost 80 billion dollars. The Democratic proposals would immediately add several hundred million dollars per year to Uncle Sam's outlays. Under the Administration's program, federal spending would be spread over a long period, and it would never exceed \$85,000,000 annually."

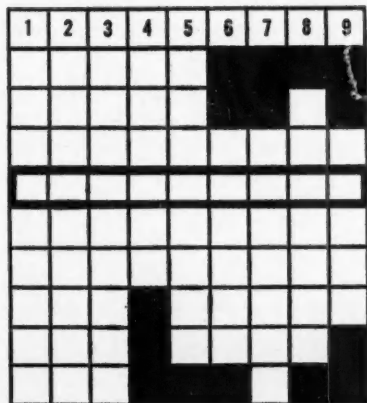
Democrats reply: "The Eisenhower program actually would create needless expense, since it would require payment of interest along with the original debt." Meanwhile, the National Education Association points out that the federal government is making cash payments to help the states with highway construction. It asks: "Why must highways be built with current funds while schools must be built with borrowed money?"

In conclusion: These are among the arguments that arise over the complicated issue of federal assistance for schools. It remains to be seen whether the House and Senate can agree on a new school-aid measure this year, and—if they do—whether it will be an act that President Eisenhower is willing to sign.

—By TOM MYER

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given at right. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a city.



SENATOR Huey Long (left) spoke for 15½ hours in a 1935 filibuster. Record holder now is Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. He held the floor for 24 hours and 18 minutes during civil rights debate in 1957.



Today and Yesterday

Filibusters in the Senate

THE outcome of the debate on civil rights legislation in Congress was still in doubt as this paper went to press. One result was certain, however. The Senate had broken all records for continuous sessions in the first week of arguments.

In uninterrupted, round-the-clock meetings, the Senate chalked up a mark of 82 hours, 3 minutes. (The previous record, 54 hours and 10 minutes, was set in 1915 during debate on a bill to enlarge our merchant marine. The bill was defeated.)

The current Senate also set another record. Except for a single 15-minute recess, it was in continuous session for 125 hours, 31 minutes. (The previous mark was 85 hours, 23 minutes, with only 1 break of 24 minutes. The earlier talkathon occurred over atomic-energy legislation in 1954.)

Little Sleep

The latest day-and-night grind was hard on the legislators, who slipped from the Senate chamber whenever possible to nap. Some used cots in the Capitol's old Supreme Court room, where the justices met from 1860 until they moved in 1935 to their own building.

As they tossed and turned on their cots, some of the senators no doubt reflected that the room they used had a historic connection with the issue under debate. Certain of the high court's early rulings on civil rights were made from the old court cham-

ber. Prior to 1860, this room had also been used by the Senate, and lawmakers from the North and South had frequently clashed over racial issues.

When a group of senators seek to keep debating a measure indefinitely so that it cannot be voted upon—so that its supporters will finally withdraw it—their action is called a filibuster. Under present rules, a filibuster can be stopped only by a decision of two-thirds of the senators present in the legislative chamber and willing to vote. Such a decision is called *cloture*. It limits each speaker to 1 hour, after which a vote must be taken.

No New Champions

Although the recent marathon broke 2 records for long sessions, it did not bring about new individual champions among the speakers. Many spoke for several hours, but then yielded the floor to others.

In the past, there have been some spectacular demonstrations of oratory by the lawmakers. During the 1915 filibuster against a larger merchant marine, for example, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah spoke for 11 hours, 35 minutes. His discourse helped to prevent passage of the ship bill.

Senator Smoot's filibuster was unusual in that he stuck to the subject throughout his talk, and this was also true for the most part during this year's civil rights debate. Generally, senators have often read from unrelated books or articles to hold the floor.

In 1935, for instance, Senator Huey Long of Louisiana described turnip greens and the making of corn bread during a 15½-hour speech. He successfully held up congressional passage of a bill to extend a labor-industry measure.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, in 1953, set a new talkathon record. He spoke for 22 hours, 26 minutes against the federal government's turning over its offshore oil claims to the states. His efforts were unsuccessful.

In 1957, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, broke the record again by talking for 24 hours and 18 minutes in an attempt—which failed—to halt the passage of civil rights legislation.

The House of Representatives, because of its much bigger size, has long had strict rules limiting debate. (See page 4 for pro-and-con discussion of filibustering.) —By TOM HAWKINS

Can You Give Us Some Good Suggestions?

By Clay Coss

ORDINARILY, this column is giving advice to you. Now the procedure is being reversed. I am asking you for advice on a special problem—one that has troubled me for a long time.

In short, this is the problem: How can more people—adults and youths—be induced to take greater interest in public problems, and to make it a regular habit to participate in political activities?

It is generally agreed that we need increased numbers of well-informed and politically active citizens. We live in a democracy. The people govern through their elected representatives. If they are to govern well, they must have the necessary facts to make intelligent decisions on the issues of the day. Our very survival as a strong and democratic nation depends on a well-informed citizenry.

To be enlightened on public issues does not require superhuman effort on the part of any person. He needs only to get into the habit of reading newspaper and magazine articles, editorials, and columns; of listening to radio and TV discussion programs; of talking about public problems with friends and associates; of writing to newspapers and public leaders when important issues are being debated.

Those who can vote should do so. They should also take part in discussion meetings and other political activities in their local communities.

Many adults and youths do take an active interest in public problems. Once they form the habit, their lives are more interesting and meaningful



Clay Coss

than would otherwise be the case. Too many, though, never achieve this interest, and they as well as the nation suffer the consequences.

That brings me back to the question I raised earlier: How can more widespread interest be stimulated in public affairs? Do you think that your school and community could do anything more than they are already doing along this line? What do you believe might be done by yourself and your friends? Would it help to have democracy or political-discussion clubs in every high school?

How about discussing this matter with your teachers and parents? They might have some good suggestions. I should like to hear from you on this subject. The best ideas sent in will be published in later issues of the paper.

All the ills of democracy can be cured by more democracy.

—ALFRED E. SMITH

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False democracy shouts, Every man down to the level of the average. True democracy cries, All men up to the height of their fullest capacity for service and achievement.

—NICHOLAS M. BUTLER

★

What keeps a republic on its legs is good citizenship. —MARK TWAIN

The Story of the Week

More Views on Military Strength of Our Nation

Two more Americans have recently expressed the belief that our country is in grave danger. They are Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and industrialist Thomas Lanphier, Jr., a Republican.

Speaking before the Senate not long ago, Senator Fulbright said: "Where do we stand today? A nation with an income nearly double that of any other is debating the extent to which our armed forces may be inferior to those of the Soviet Union. [This shows that] we have failed to use our riches to make and keep ourselves the world's strongest power, although to do less is to invite national extinction."

"Mr. Eisenhower is in sharp conflict with critics of our defenses. He treats them contemptuously. He [asserts] that he knows more than 'almost anyone' about military matters."



Fulbright

Lanphier

This is dangerous because the President's attitudes foreclose discussion, and tend to drive superior men from the service.

"Yet mankind moves on ideas. Men with ideas are the makers and shakers of the world. But few men of ideas now come to Washington. They are not likely to seek service under a Chief Executive who is scornful of their kind."

Mr. Lanphier recently quit as a \$60,000-a-year vice president of General Dynamics Corporation, a major producer of missiles and other weapons, because he felt he could not "speak his mind on our defense lag" without embarrassing his firm.

Mr. Lanphier states: "Our country may now be in the process of losing World War III because of a lack of sufficient and timely space and weapon programs. We have permitted ourselves to fall into the position where we are in jeopardy of physical destruction."

Administration supporters answer these charges as follows:

"The Chief Executive, contrary to some critics, listens to the views of many experts before making decisions on defense and other problems. He reaches his conclusions only after carefully weighing the opinions of persons who are leaders in their fields. Having had a long and brilliant military career himself, he is in an excellent position to sift out the truth from the conflicting evidence presented."

"Actually, many attacks on White House policies are being made for purely political reasons. This is an election year, and Democratic leaders, such as Senator Fulbright, are naturally going to attack the Republican Administration at every opportunity."

"Some opponents of the President's

defense policies are honest and sincere. But most of them are not in as good a position as he is to reach sound conclusions."

Pro and Con—Curbs On Senate Filibusters

Should members of the Senate be permitted to filibuster—"talk a bill to death"?

At present, senators are allowed to speak for unlimited periods of time on any subject unless a rule, known as closure or cloture, is adopted (see historical on page 3).

Americans who advocate curbs on filibustering argue: "Unlimited debate permits a determined minority of lawmakers to block the wishes of the majority. Hence, it upsets the processes of democracy and majority rule, and makes a mockery of freedom of speech by confusing it with freedom to obstruct. Besides, it makes our Congress look ridiculous in the eyes of the world."

Citizens opposed to such curbs contend: "The filibuster has been used by both major parties and by some of the most high-minded men in the Senate. Lawmakers who find themselves outnumbered should continue to have the right to speak at length in order to prevent hasty and ill-considered action from being taken. A two-thirds majority can always limit debate by adopting the closure rule, and no further restriction should be placed on Senate discussions."

Americans Are Weak On World Geography

People of this country know shockingly little about the world in which they live. That is the conclusion reached by educators after going over the results of a geography test given to freshmen college students by the North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA) not long ago. The quiz was given to 5,000 students scattered over the nation.

Only about 200 of these 5,000 young people correctly gave the approximate population of the world as 2.8 billion inhabitants. Others made guesses of from 10,000,000 to 500 billion.

Fewer still were able to identify

any of the lands that border the Southeast Asian kingdom of Laos. They include North and South Viet Nam, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and Red China.

Many persons who took the quiz also failed to identify UN as the abbreviation for the United Nations, and USSR as the initials for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the official name of the Soviet Union.

No High Jet Flights to Berlin Now, Says U. S.

Last week we reported that the United States, Britain, and France had announced that they would resume high-altitude jet flights to and from West Berlin despite Soviet protests.

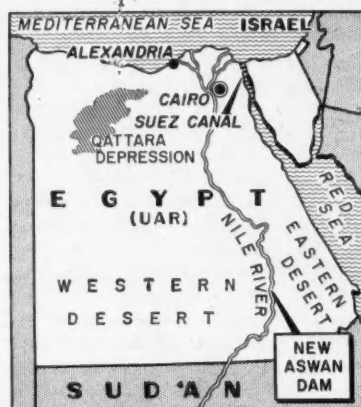
Shortly afterwards, Secretary of State Christian Herter declared such a policy will not be carried out at this time, saying the flights are not "necessary" just now. He added, however, that the United States reserves the right to fly at any altitude should the "need arise."

A Promise of Water And Power for Egypt

Engineers from West Germany are making extensive surveys of the Qattara Depression, a low-lying basin in Egypt's Sahara. The experts are working on a plan to cut a ditch from the Mediterranean Sea to Qattara. The rushing water that will flow into the Depression can then be harnessed to produce huge amounts of electric power for the United Arab Republic, of which Egypt is a part.

The Qattara Depression lies about 130 miles west of Cairo in the Sahara, and covers an area of approximately 7,000 square miles—not quite as large as Massachusetts. In some sections, the basin dips to 440 feet below sea level, though it averages around 180 feet below the level of the nearby Mediterranean.

The idea to harness a man-made stream from the Mediterranean to the Qattara Depression is not new. Engineers have been dreaming of such a project for several decades. It is estimated that the flow of water will continue for at least 30 years, for that



EGYPT hopes to turn the Qattara Depression, a sunken desert region, into a huge lake. The water would be brought from the Mediterranean by a canal.

is how long it will take to fill the basin with water. When it is full, Egypt will have a body of water the size of Lake Ontario in the Sahara.

West German Minister of Economy Ludwig Erhard recently went to Cairo to discuss the Qattara plan with UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser. If a final agreement on terms is reached between the 2 sides, work on the project is likely to begin as soon as the current surveys are completed.

Do Primary Elections Foretell Voting Trend?

Political analysts are closely studying results of the primary contest held earlier this month in New Hampshire. In that state, Republican voters cast 65,204 ballots for Vice President Nixon as their 1960 Presidential candidate. New Hampshire Democrats, meanwhile, gave Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts 45,498 votes as their choice for the party's standard-bearer.

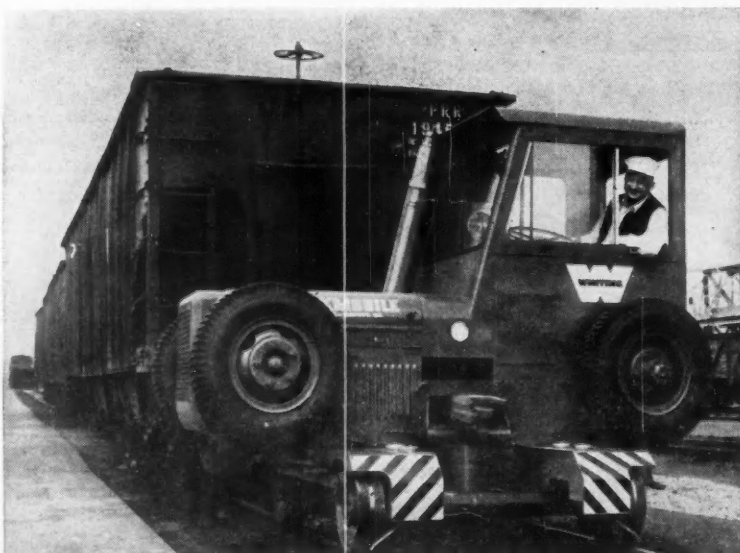
Supporters of Mr. Kennedy were elated over his showing. They point out that Republicans in New Hampshire normally outvote Democrats by 2-1, whereas the ratio in the recent primary was only about 3-2 in favor of Mr. Nixon. This indicates, according to the Kennedy followers, that he would have a good chance of defeating the Vice President if they should run against each other in November.

The Nixon boosters displayed equal enthusiasm over the New Hampshire results. They stress the fact that the Vice President won nearly 10,000 more votes than Mr. Eisenhower received in 1956. Furthermore, it is said, Mr. Nixon was given this record-breaking support without having made a single campaign visit to New Hampshire.

As one newspaperman humorously remarked: "Isn't it nice that there can be political contests where both sides can be so jubilant over the results, so certain that they won a great victory, and yet no one can dispute either of them with any real proof to the contrary?"

Meanwhile, political experts will be looking forward to the results of other primaries. The next one will be held in Wisconsin April 5, followed by similar contests next month in Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Still other primaries are scheduled for May and June.

In several of the forthcoming pri-



RAILWAY "TRACKMOBILE" at Pennsylvania Railroad's Pittsburgh yards. It is used to pull or push railroad cars in switching operations. Vehicle may go from one job to another when wheels equipped with tires are lowered.

maries, Senator Kennedy's popularity at the polls will be pitted against that of other leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In New Hampshire, the Massachusetts lawmaker was not opposed by any top-ranking member of his own party.

Pioneer V Is Sending Back Space Secrets

Radio signals from Pioneer V, a 94.8-pound aluminum ball soaring far out into space, are telling scientists new secrets about our universe. Shot into the skies by a Thor-Able rocket about 10 days ago, Pioneer V was sent into an orbit around the sun that covers a distance of more than 500,000,000 miles and will take 311 days to complete.

Although Pioneer V isn't the first man-made satellite to go into orbit around the sun, it is capable of broadcasting data from some 50,000,000 miles out in space—much farther than any rocket before it. In addition, the new satellite's sun-powered transmitters are expected to continue providing information about the universe for a long time to come.

(Pioneer V's predecessors are Russia's Lunik I and our Pioneer IV, launched in 1959. Both these lost their radio voice soon after they were shot into space.)

How do we stand in the space race with Russia after Pioneer V? Moscow has hurled the largest object into orbit around the sun—the 1½-ton Lunik I—so the Reds apparently still lead us in the development of powerful rockets.

On the other hand, scientists say that our satellites, particularly Pioneer V, contain many more scientific instruments than do those of Russia. At any rate, the Pioneer V feat has given American space experts a big lift in spirits.

U. S.-Cuban Relations Get Worse Day by Day

Almost every day, blaring sound trucks screech out a barrage of anti-United States attacks in Cuban cities.

The Havana radio and TV stations carry speech after speech denouncing Uncle Sam. This "hate America" campaign is an indication of how strained relations have become between our country and Cuba.

One of the latest incidents to intensify ill-feeling was Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's charge that the United States was partly responsible for the explosion of a munitions ship in the Havana harbor earlier this month. We have branded the charge as "baseless and irresponsible."

Actually, Premier Castro has blamed the United States for much that has gone wrong in Cuba during recent months. In addition, his government's seizure of more and more American-owned properties in Cuba has further strained relations with our country.

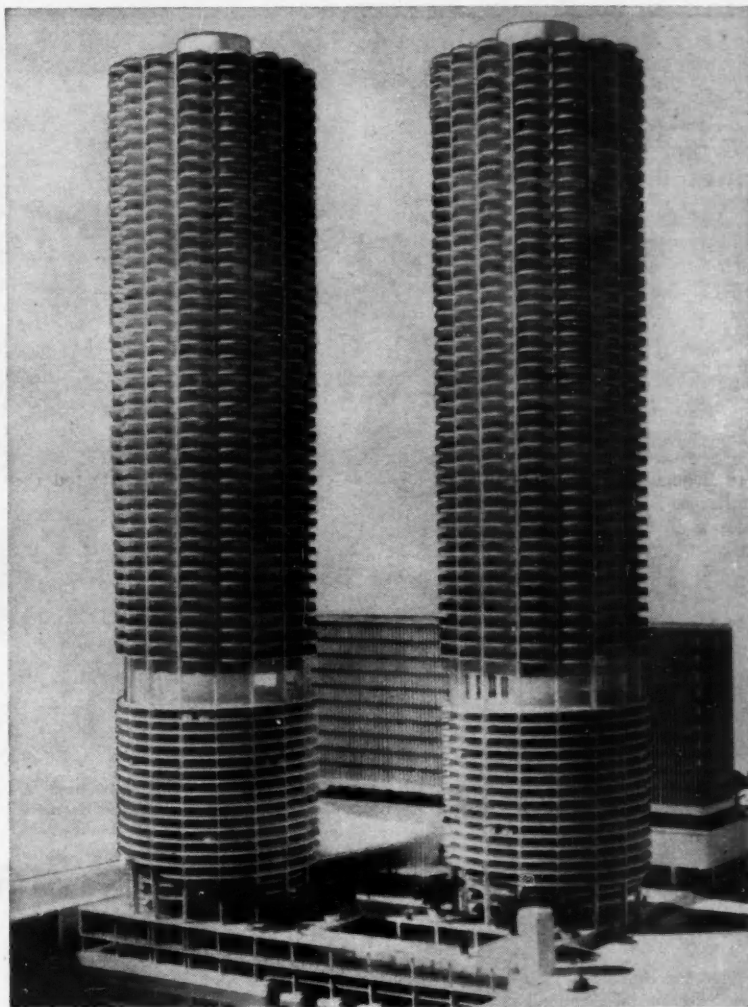
Despite Premier Castro's anti-American words and actions, we are continuing efforts to restore friendly ties with Cuba. Uncle Sam realizes that retaliatory moves against the island country, such as curbing sugar purchases on which our neighbor depends heavily for a livelihood, would only hurt the Cuban people. Also, if we act too hastily or harshly toward Mr. Castro's government, we will appear to be a bully and might alienate the friendship of other Latin lands.

A "First" in Science For 2 Young Students?

Though final proof is still lacking, several leading scientists believe 2 youths have succeeded in performing a difficult scientific feat—bouncing 2-way radio signals off earth satellites circling the globe.

The youths, both 17, are Perry Klein of Bethesda, Maryland, and Rafael Soifer of New York City, New York. Operating "ham" radio transmitters in their homes, Perry and Rafael contacted one another with signals that apparently bounced off a Russian and an American satellite soaring over the Atlantic at the time the experiment was made.

Jerome Wiesner, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's electronics laboratory, says there



MODEL of twin 60-story apartment buildings ("highest in the world") to be erected in Chicago. The round structures will provide open views for all tenants.

is "little doubt" that the young men succeeded in their experiment. If so, Perry and Rafael have accomplished a feat that top-flight scientists using expensive equipment have failed to do.

Rafael is a student at MIT, where he is studying science. Perry is a senior at Bethesda-Chevy Chase (Maryland) High School, and plans to enter MIT later this year. Both became interested in science at a very early age.

Norstad Wants Small "International Army"

The 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization members may soon have a joint nuclear striking force for quick action in case of trouble. Such a force has long been sought by General Lauris Norstad, the American who is supreme commander of the NATO defense set-up. At present, this organization can use only men and weapons supplied by the military forces of the member nations.

Under the proposed plan, an international "fire brigade" of about 3,000 men would be established. Armed with nuclear weapons, the troops would be ready to move quickly from place to place, ready for action if any NATO country were attacked.

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) the U. S. census, and (2) countries behind the Iron Curtain.

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are to be found on page 8, column 4.

1. The United States has promised to help stop any *overt* (ō'vĕrt) attack which may occur against nations in the Western Hemisphere. (a) open (b) overwhelming (c) communist.

2. Many people living in India suffer from *chronic* (krōn'ĭk) malnutrition. (a) severe (b) constant (c) undiagnosed (d) slight.

3. The organization held a number of *clandestine* (klān-dēs'tin) meetings. (a) weekly (b) secret (c) formal.

4. The premier was accused of being *arbitrary* (arē'bĭ-trēr-ē) in his actions. (a) indecisive (b) irresponsible (c) informal (d) dictatorial.

5. It was claimed that defeat of the bill would have a *detrimental* (dēt-rĭ-mĕn'tāl) effect on national defense. (a) healthy (b) definite (c) harmful (d) delayed.

6. The leader's *prerogative* (prē-rōg'ū-tiv) to assume power was questioned. (a) right (b) desire (c) hesitancy (d) plan.

7. The conference got off to a very *auspicious* (aws-pĭsh'ūs) start. (a) slow (b) favorable (c) shaky (d) unfavorable.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"I don't think any woman can keep a secret."

"My wife can, we've been married 15 years and she's never told me why she's always wanting money."



"Get a load of his face when it doesn't come down!"

Bob: "How come you always answer my questions by asking me one?"

Joe: "Do I?"

Psychiatrists says it's not good for a man to keep too much to himself. The Department of Internal Revenue says the same thing.

There's a new drug on the market so powerful you have to be in perfect health to take it.

The latest class of underprivileged children are those whose parents own two cars but no speedboat.

"Yes, I'll give you a job. Sweep out the store."

"But I'm a college graduate."

"O.K., I'll show you how."

She: Did you have a hard day at the office, dear?

He: Terrible. I'm bushed.

She: Well, cheer up. How would you like a nice thick steak for dinner, with french fries, a crisp salad, and some yummy blueberry pie?

He: Not tonight, dear. Let's just have dinner at home.



CONTRASTS in Madrid, the Spanish capital. Modern apartment buildings in background overlook grazing land at city's edge. Raising sheep is a means of livelihood for many of Spain's farmers. The boy in photo is tending the herd.

U. S. Relations with Franco's Spain Are Improving

(Continued from page 1)

from the rest of Europe by the towering Pyrenees Mountains. This lofty chain also forms the boundary between Spain and France.

Except for Switzerland, Spain is the highest country in Europe. Most of the nation is a treeless plateau, crossed by chains of mountains. With an area of about 195,000 square miles, it is approximately the size of Utah and Nevada combined.

The country's greatest resource is its soil, but irrigation is necessary in many areas to make the land productive. Mineral deposits include coal, tungsten, potash, iron, and copper.

Varied people. Few nations show more variety in people than does Spain. Because the mountains cut the country into a number of compartments, many of the Spanish people are quite different from one another. Several groups speak their own dialects, and have their own traditions and ways of living.

For example, the people who are most often considered the true Spaniards are the natives of Castile, a region which includes much of central Spain.

Castile is composed largely of bleak, monotonous plains with mountains rising here and there. Cold in winter—hot and dusty in summer, the region is inhabited by a hardy people. The Castilians raise wheat, potatoes, and olives, though frequent droughts limit the crops. In such cities as Madrid, seat of the government, considerable manufacturing is carried on.

The largest of Spain's sharply defined regions is Andalusia. This southern area, extending clear to the Strait of Gibraltar, has mild winters and hot summers. Olive groves cover the sunny slopes along the Mediterranean. Perhaps because the climate is less harsh than in other parts of the country, the Andalusians are an easy-going people, given to music and laughter.

In the rainy, northwestern corner of

Spain live the Galicians. They are an industrious people, many of whom make their living by fishing in Atlantic waters. Sardines are a major export. Cattle raising is also a leading industry.

On the Bay of Biscay near the border of France live the Basques. They are a proud people, and many of them are iron miners and metal workers, sheepherders, and fishermen. They speak a language quite different from either pure Spanish or French.

In northeastern Spain, in the region centered about Barcelona, live the Catalans. They, too, have independent ways, and are generally more like the French in language and customs than are the other peoples of Spain. Catalonia's abundant water power has led to the establishment of numerous factories, and the textile industry is es-

pecially important in this hilly region.

Franco regime. Holding all these groups together is the central government headed by Francisco Franco. The Spanish leader came into power in 1939 as a result of Spain's bloody civil war.

Franco and his followers had contended that the communists were gaining power in the republic—which had replaced the old Spanish monarchy in 1931. Franco's opponents had claimed that Franco was out to destroy democracy. The 3-year war, which Franco's forces won, was an extremely bitter conflict that tore Spain apart and aroused highly partisan feelings.

Ever since the civil war ended, Spain has faced pressing problems. The country's fortunes have changed considerably since the days when

Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand financed Columbus' history-making expedition, and laid claim to a vast empire in the New World.

Spain is a poor country today. Average per capita income is estimated at about \$270. Except for neighboring Portugal, this figure is considerably below per capita incomes in other western European nations.

Economic problems. Crop production lags even though 40% of the country's 29,662,000 people live on the land. Much of the soil is worn out after centuries of use. Lack of water in many areas also cuts crop output.

To stimulate farm production, the nation needs more machinery as well as fertilizer. Consequently, an industrial program has been emphasized in recent years, but it has met with only moderate success.

In recent years, Spain's financial situation has grown increasingly worse. She has been spending more money on various government projects than she receives in taxes and other income.

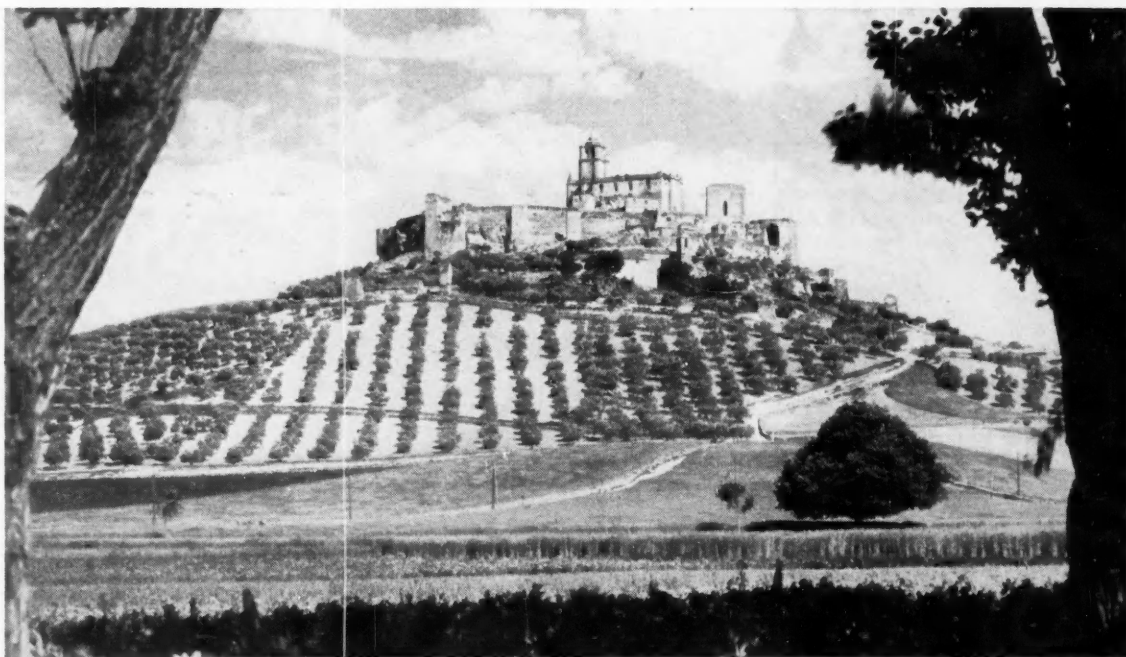
Last summer, Spain started a belt-tightening program. She has trimmed government spending at home and has raised taxes.

Another problem is to take in as much foreign money as she spends abroad. She has been buying considerable amounts of materials from other countries. She cannot pay for these items with her money. To get the necessary foreign currency, she sells iron ore, oranges, and other articles abroad. She then uses the money obtained from these other nations to buy their products.

Unfortunately, she usually buys abroad more than she sells to other lands. Today she is trying to boost her foreign sales, and at the same time is cutting down on purchases from outside her borders.

If the belt-tightening program can put Spain on a sound, financial basis, Franco's government feels that foreign investors will be more willing to invest their money in Spanish enterprises. Yet, many officials and businessmen are not yet sold on the program.

For one thing, they oppose higher taxes. Unsure of what the program will mean for Spain's future, they are taking a "wait and see" attitude. Consequently, construction has slowed



OLIVES, oranges, and other fruits are grown in Spanish orchards. An old church overlooks the one shown here.



PUERTA DEL SOL—old and busy square in city of Madrid

down, and unemployment is on the rise. In short, the public confidence needed by the belt-tightening program seems to be lacking.

Relations with West. In recent years, Spain has been kept going to a large extent by American aid. Since 1953, that country has received from us about 1½ billion dollars in economic and military assistance.

U. S. relations with Spain today contrast markedly with our dealings during World War II. Though Spain did not enter that conflict, people in the western democracies did not like Franco's friendship with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

There was also widespread disapproval of the dictatorial way in which Franco ruled Spain. Even today, the only political party allowed is the Falange Party, which backs Franco. Newspapers are under tight government control.

After World War II ended, however, the free world was faced with the threat of expanding communism. As the cold war grew in intensity, Franco's unyielding opposition to communism led many of his critics in the western lands to look more favorably on the Spanish leader.

Thus, in 1953, the United States negotiated an agreement with the Franco government providing for the use of bases in that country. Today, we have 4 big airfields in Spain and a number of naval bases. Some 20,000 American troops are stationed at these installations.

In 1955, Spain—which had been kept out of the United Nations when it was organized—gained UN membership. Last summer, she was admitted to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. (This agency promotes trade and other economic cooperation among the lands of western Europe.)

These developments have strengthened Spain's ties with the anti-communist world. Recently, though, an issue has arisen which is threatening to stir up old fears and animosities. It concerns Spain and West Germany.

Bases in Spain. The West German army badly needs space for its growing military forces. Many of the airfields and training areas that were used by the German army before and during World War II are now occupied by U. S. and British troops stationed in the former enemy nation.

It was recently revealed that the West German government has been negotiating with the Franco regime about locating a number of German supply depots and air-force training bases in Spain. The disclosure set off considerable discussion and debate in western Europe. To many, it recalled the era of the last global conflict when Adolf Hitler, the German dictator, and Francisco Franco were friendly.

The reaction was particularly strong in Great Britain where many citizens remember vividly the German bombing raids of World War II. A newspaper in Denmark editorialized as follows: "The thought of a Bonn-Madrid axis is so detestable one might think it was fostered by the Kremlin." Seeing the opportunity to stir up troubled waters further, the Soviet Union charged that the Bonn-Madrid dealings were proof that a warlike spirit was on the rise again in Germany and Spain.

Spain and NATO. Most criticism over the negotiations has been directed at West Germany rather than at Spain. Yet the furor has also raked up old resentments against Franco's country, and has brought new opposition to the proposal that she be admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty group.

Such NATO members as Denmark, Norway, and Iceland are opposed to membership for Spain in that organization. Many people in Great Britain are also against the idea.

"Such a move," these critics say, "would ally the western nations with a government that was hostile to us during World War II, and continues to be undemocratic. Moreover, since the United States already has bases in Spain, NATO membership would bring no appreciable benefits to the Atlantic Alliance."

Those nations that favor NATO membership for Spain agree that the fears raised by German-Spanish negotiations will make it more difficult to bring Franco's government into the alliance. They feel, nonetheless, that it would be a definite benefit to do so.

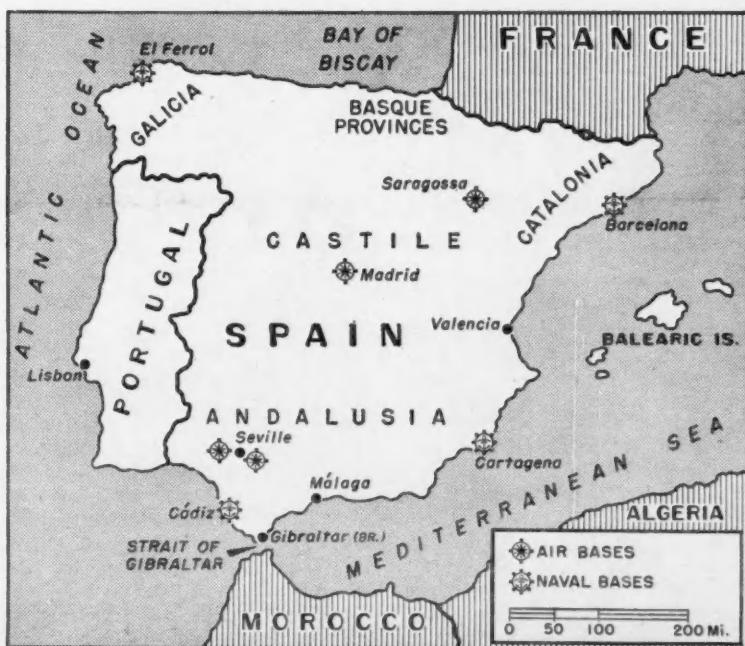
"It is time to forget old animosities," declare those holding this view. "Spain has shown herself to be a strongly anti-communist nation. With an army of tough, courageous fighters, Franco's country could make a real contribution to NATO military strength. She is cooperating with us and other NATO members, so why should she not become an official member of the organization?"

(For more detailed pros and cons on NATO membership for Spain, see the AMERICAN OBSERVER of November 16.)

Castiella's visit. During Mr. Castiella's conferences with U. S. officials, the matter of West German bases in Spain, as well as NATO membership for Franco's government, may be discussed.

American officials have already made plain that our country has no objection to West German bases in Spain, providing other North Atlantic countries agree. On the other hand, many U. S. leaders think that the West German government acted unwisely in taking up the matter with Franco's government before discussing it first with NATO officials.

Our government favors membership in NATO for Spain. Approval of such a step has been set forth in a joint resolution of Congress. At the same time, U. S. officials are keenly aware that several of our defense allies strongly oppose letting Spain into NATO. Therefore, we are not expected to take further steps at this time to make Spain a full member in the organization. —By HOWARD SWEET



WEST GERMANY'S BID for bases in Spain has caused controversy in western Europe. U. S. air and naval bases on Spanish territory are shown above.

Readers Say—

Recently I went to New York and visited the United Nations. I toured the UN with a pleasant and intelligent Japanese guide who explained in detail how and why the organization works. It is a shame that more people are not able or do not want to go and see for themselves the fine way in which the UN is doing its job.

MELODY BUNTE,
Trenton, Michigan

★

Young men are often allowed to delay military service until after finishing college. Upon graduation, should they be drafted for the proposed youth corps to serve abroad in underdeveloped countries, rather than be taken into our armed services?

Seniors and juniors at my high school took a poll on this question. It showed that 80% of the seniors and 66% of the juniors endorse such a plan. Those opposed thought that it might weaken our armed forces. Many favoring the youth corps plan held that it would improve foreign relations and thus promote peace.

DONALD GOERGEN,
Remsen, Iowa



A pressing problem before Congress is the surplus of farm products, stored by the government at great cost. I live on a western wheat farm and know what some farmers want. It is this:

End acreage restrictions, so farmers may raise as much as they wish, but allow them to sell only a certain quantity of what they produce. The government would know that only a fixed amount of farm products would be marketed yearly.

The farmer could then sell his quota, and keep the rest of the crop. He could personally store it for sale in years when his harvest wasn't enough to fill the allowed quota.

Existing government surpluses could be decreased by greater distribution of foods to needy families at home and abroad.

DAVID STULL,
Beach, North Dakota

★

The President is sometimes criticized for the time he takes to play golf. The head of our government has a great responsibility and several jobs in one. He needs time for relaxation. We should stop and think of the time we spend on fun and pleasure. If we take time out, why can't our President?

SALLY SMITH,
Kansas City, Kansas

Pronunciations

Falange—fā-lānj
Fernando Maria Castiella—fēr-nān'dō mā-rē'a kās'ti-ē'lā
Francisco Franco—frān-thēs'kō frāng'-kō
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' ab-dēl nās'ēr
Ludwig Erhard—lōd'vīg ēr'hārd
Puerta del Sol—pwēr'tā dēl sōl
Qattara—kāt-tā'rā

Molders of Opinion

DORIS FLEESON

FEW people who see Doris Fleeson for the first time guess that she is one of the nation's hardest hitting newspaper columnists. Yet, although small in size (5 feet 2 inches), and pleasant in manner, she is a veteran political analyst who seldom pulls a literary punch. Her views appear in about 100 newspapers throughout the country.

Doris Fleeson was born in Sterling, Kansas, a town in which her father operated a small clothing store. She attended the University of Kansas, graduating in 1923.

During the next 4 years, Doris Fleeson held several different jobs with small midwestern and eastern newspapers. In 1927, she took a position with the *New York Daily News*. She remained with that paper until 1943.

During the 1932 Presidential campaign, Miss Fleeson was the only woman reporter to travel around the country covering Franklin Roosevelt's speeches. In 1933, she moved to the nation's capital to work at the Washington Bureau of the *New York Daily News*. At that time, she began co-authoring a column called "Capital Stuff."

In 1943, Miss Fleeson resigned from the *Daily News* to become a war correspondent for the *Woman's Home Companion*. In that capacity, she covered fighting on the Italian and French fronts.

After the war, she returned to Washington and launched a column on political affairs. At first, it appeared in only 2 papers—the *Washington Star* and the *Boston Globe*. It rapidly gained popularity, though, and is now carried by about 100 U. S. newspapers.

Doris Fleeson's columns are devoted primarily to political matters in the United States. She once said "I believe the art of politics is the most fascinating aspect of government, and, when practiced properly, the best way to run a government."

Although Miss Fleeson describes herself as an independent liberal, the majority of her columns that take a partisan stand favor viewpoints held by the Democratic Party. She has stated, in fact, that this party is "the only truly national" one.

Most of her attacks are launched against Republican leaders and policies. She once said that "President Eisenhower has a detached, limited conception" of the Chief Executive's duties.

It would not be correct, though, to say that Miss Fleeson is always favorably inclined toward Democrats and opposed to Republicans. According to *Newsweek*, there is "almost no Washington figure, Republican or Democrat, who has not felt the sharp edge of her typewriter" at one time or another.

About the 1960 campaign, she has said that none of the Democratic Presidential contenders appears willing to run the risk of "naming names and assessing responsibility" for the failures in our national and



CLASS INSTRUCTION on use of musical instruments is popular, but individual teaching is generally considered necessary for those who want to play well

Prospects for a Career in Music

Challenging, Crowded Field

IF you have musical talent and a real desire to become a musician, you have 2 of the important requirements for success in this field. But unless you are also willing to work long and hard to prepare yourself, music is not the vocation for you.

Remember, a musical career is highly demanding from the standpoint of time. If you choose this profession, you will be required to spend a large part of each day in study. Even after you become an accomplished performer, you must engage in hours of daily practice, for musicians are required to work constantly to learn new compositions and to maintain or improve their techniques.

A career in music offers promising rewards to those who are gifted and who apply themselves. Not only does the top performer win wide public acclaim, but he may also receive very high earnings.

On the other hand, many persons who enter this field have a difficult time in making a satisfactory living. They work long hours for small fees, and seldom win the public praise that is sought by all artists. That's why it is highly important for you to make an honest appraisal of your abilities before definitely deciding on music as your life's work.

Preparation. Your voice or instrument training should begin at an early age. If you have been studying music for some time, continue your training while in high school, and take part in any musical events that are open to you. Such appearances will help you

international policies. She has also had occasional words of praise for Republican officials, such as Thomas Gates, the present Secretary of Defense.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that she is pro-Democratic and anti-Republican most of the time. She strongly supported Adlai Stevenson in the 1956 election.

In private life, this prominent woman columnist is known as Mrs. Kimball. Her maiden name, Fleeson, is the one she uses in her writing career. Her husband is president of the Aerojet-General Corporation of Sacramento, California. He is a former Secretary of the Navy.

develop poise, which is essential for success in this profession.

If you hope to become a concert artist or want to play in an orchestra, there is a step you can take to help you decide whether or not to go on with serious study. Arrange to play or sing for some outstanding musician. A musician who has become prominent in his field can tell very quickly whether or not your talent is exceptional.

If you pass this hurdle, you should plan to study with qualified private or conservatory instructors. This study is expensive, and to make the most of it you must be willing to practice long hours every day.

To prepare for teaching, you should study music either at a college or conservatory where you can earn a degree. You may also want to take private instruction under advanced teachers. A degree is not as essential if you plan to teach privately as it is in school or college teaching, but it will be helpful in any case.

To work toward a place in an orchestra, you can study with a private teacher or at a conservatory of music. You should try—even while you are still in high school—to play with a trio, quartet, band, or orchestra.

Job outlook. There are plenty of school and college openings for music teachers, since a growing number of these institutions offer some musical training to students. Competition for professional work in the theater, radio-TV, and screen is extremely keen, and only a comparatively few of the many persons who seek jobs in these fields achieve their goals.

While many private music teachers have a hard time earning a satisfactory income, a number of them combine this work with other jobs and thereby increase their earnings. Quite a few housewives add to their family incomes by teaching music part time.

Earnings. If you become a top performer, your income is likely to be very high. Musicians in orchestras usually earn from \$80 to \$200 a week. Music teachers have incomes of from \$3,000 to \$8,000 a year—about the same as the earnings of other teachers.

More information. If possible, talk with musicians and singers in your area; also with your school's music teacher.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

Education Dispute

1. Mention several ways in which the federal government already gives aid for educational purposes.
2. What part of the total outlay for public elementary and high schools does the U. S. government now provide: 3% to 4%, 10% to 12%, 30% to 35%, or about 50%?
3. Describe the federal aid measure approved by the Senate in February. Is it the only bill that congressional Democrats have proposed on this subject during the current session?
4. Tell of the national school-aid program recommended by President Eisenhower.
5. Cite arguments for and against any increase in U. S. financial assistance to the schools.
6. Give pro-and-con arguments on the specific question of whether federal funds should be used to help pay teachers' salaries.
7. State the position taken by each side in the dispute on whether or not Mr. Eisenhower's proposed method of financing school construction would be better than that favored by many Democrats.

Discussion

Do you or do you not favor a stepped-up program of U. S. aid for schools? Give reasons for your answer.

Spain Under Franco

1. How is Spain assuming increasing importance in defense plans of the United States?
2. Briefly describe several of that country's regions.
3. When and how did Francisco Franco come into power?
4. What are the major economic problems which Spain faces?
5. How has our government's attitude toward that nation changed since World War II?
6. Name 2 developments of recent years that have strengthened the Franco government's ties with the western nations.
7. Give the pros and cons on membership in NATO for Spain.
8. What are the U. S. government's views on West German bases in Spain? On Spanish membership in NATO?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that the United States would be wise or justified in trying to get Generalissimo Franco to make his government more democratic? Explain.
2. Do you approve of West German bases in Spain? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. How do Senator Fulbright and Thomas Lanphier, Jr., feel about the nation's defense program? How does the Administration answer these charges? Where do you stand on the issue?
2. Why are U. S. relations with Cuba worsening day by day?
3. What plans does Egypt have for its Gattara Depression?
4. Why do both Republicans and Democrats claim to have won a victory in the New Hampshire primaries?
5. What kind of NATO force does General Norstad seek?
6. Can you tell what countries border Laos? For what do UN and USSR stand?

References

- "Spain: An Experiment in U. S. Aid," by Mildred Adams, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, June 1.
 "The Atlantic Report: Spain," *Atlantic*, October.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) open; 2. (b) constant; 3. (b) secret; 4. (d) dictatorial; 5. (c) harmful; 6. (a) right; 7. (b) favorable.

